

## The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth street.

Now is the time to cast the vote. The late ball season is on.

Lawton declines the Russian mission. He does not choose to freeze to death.

Mr. Randall's health is improving. This is bad news for the Kentucky crowd.

Fifty-five Congressmen still linger in the city of Washington. They linger in vain.

The State election of New York is disturbing the politicians. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

The British lion is wearing calf skin. He isn't roaring "On to Herat!" so hoarsely as he was a few days ago.

General Grant walked a short distance yesterday on the sidewalk. Such signs are favorable, and the country rejoices to see a man.

How is this—Private Secretary Lamont has a slight toothache? Then the administration stops pending his recovery. No fire, no steam, no go.

President Cleveland, not desiring to attract attention, is obliged to forego the walks abroad which have been his custom. He might disguise himself in a No. 7 hat.

The weekly report of President Cleveland's attendance at church is becoming monotonous. Let us have some intelligence about his presence at the week day prayer meetings.

The Administration may be in earnest about Civil Service reform, but Republicans are getting out as fast as they can find something else to do. When the guillotine gets in working order they will go faster.

That is a queer sight that is going on for the New York Collectors. Manning has a man and Bayard has a man. The Collectorship is under the Treasury Department. Is Bayard Secretary of the Treasury?

The Mugwumps have been "recognized" with the previous pair of office. Now it is being asked whether the St. John folks are to be passed by. Was there a less effective service?

Is charging the Grand Jury at Chicago the other day, the judge called special attention to the violation of the election laws. He uttered these memorable words: "This community can better afford to have its banks robbed than its ballots."

Among the eminent Democrats suggested for the nomination for Governor of New York is William Purcell, editor of the Rochester Democrat. There is something striking about this. The Rochester Democrat made much of the Cleveland-Balfour scandal and did its best to defeat Cleveland at Chicago. After the nomination Mr. Purcell was so disgusted that he withdrew from the electoral ticket, took a leave of absence from his paper so as to allow the Democrat to support the ticket, and went to Europe. If Cleveland's friends will forgive all that it will begin to look as though nobody but John Kelly stands in the way of harmony.

Thanks to the enterprise of Col. F. R. Riemer and Mr. F. W. Baumer, Wheeling is to have a night of Theodore Thomas. This brings to us the finest orchestra in the country and five soloists of repute, among them Madame Furschmidt, the famous soprano. Messrs. Riemer and Baumer have assumed a responsibility which places our lovers of good music under obligation to them.

The prices are to be reasonable for such an entertainment. The Intelligencer expects to see the house packed. Wheeling is improving in her musical taste, and now she is to have an opportunity for further cultivation under a great master. A city of this size ought to be so responsive to what is best in music art that the best will be glad to come without special inducements. Let us hope that this may soon be the case.

ALL IN GOOD TIME.

The Offensive Postmasters Will be Relieved in Season.

Bloomington, Ills., April 21.—John H. Oberly, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, who has just arrived from Washington, has received a letter from Postmaster General Vilas. Complaint was made to Mr. Oberly by Democratic leaders at Aurora, that A. B. Knickerbocker, postmaster of that city, was an active and offensive Republican, and charges were made against him by Thomas O'Donnell, Chairman of the City Committee of Aurora, to the same effect. The letter Mr. Oberly forwarded to Mr. Vilas, who replied that the charges would be considered as soon as the condition of the business of the department with proper regard to regular order, would permit. He says the vast amount of business of the department, necessitating the most careful attention, and the appointments to fill vacancies already existing, may delay for some time consideration of cases of this nature. The conduct of public interests is superior in importance to speedy relief against offensive appointments. Mr. Vilas further adds that when charges showing the postmaster to be an offensive and active partisan in his office shall be sustained, they will receive due and satisfactory consideration consistent with public business and the interests of the service.

Staubsville Notes.

Special Delivery to the Intelligencer.

STRECHVILLE, O., April 21.—This afternoon twenty-five sporting men left on the steamer Bachelor for New Cumberland, W. Va., where the bull dog Tommy, of this city, was to fight an East Liverpool dog for stakes of \$100 a side. Before the fight commenced East Liverpool squealed and the stakeholder handed the money to Staubville.

This evening fire totally destroyed the barn of Thomas Shannon, of Rush Run, this county. Loss \$450; no insurance.

A Kansas Cyclone.

STERLING, Ka., April 21.—During the heavy rain storm at 2 o'clock this morning a cyclone struck Sterling, coming from the southwest, demolishing a portion of the Kansas Sugar Company's works and wrecking, or partially wrecking a number of houses. Another report says the cyclone passed East of the town, but as far as known no one was hurt.

## ISTHMUS TROUBLES.

FATE OF PACIFIC MAIL OFFICERS.

Captain Dow's Report to the State Department—The Conflict at Colon—An Outline of the United States Government.

Late News from Central America.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—Secretary Whitney has received an account of the recent troubles of the Isthmus of Panama up to the time of the first engagement between Preston and the Government troops just preceding the burning of Colon, written by Capt. Dow, agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. It differs in no material point from the accounts by mail from there; and Commander Kane's report, which has been already published, except that it goes more in detail as to his (Dow's) and Mr. Connor's arrest and treatment by the insurgents.

It appears that they were arrested and locked up in the calabozo together with Connor, Wright and one or two others on the afternoon of March 30, but were released upon a promise from the Consul that the arms and ammunition in the steamer Colon should be delivered to Preston. Wright went on board the Colon and subsequently to the Galena, but as soon as the latter vessel made preparations to take possession of Colon, Dow and Connor were rearrested, Preston ordering his men to shoot them if a shot was fired from the Galena. They were guarded in the calabozo until 2 o'clock on the morning of March 31, when they were marched under guard several miles into the country. They managed to escape in different directions in the confusion following the attack on Preston by the government troops. They did not reach the Galena till 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning.

Captain Dow concludes thus: "I have been thus particular in my account of this Isthmus trouble, because the English press are getting out as fast as they can find something else to do. When the guillotine gets in working order they will go faster."

CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR.

Alleged Dynamite Arrested—Eight Immigrants.

PANAMA, April 21, via GALVESTON.—The arrival of the steamer Acapulca places a very strong force of American marines and sailors on the Isthmus. It was expected that the landing of this force would cause much irritation, and this was true, more feeling on the subject, however, was expressed by the English press than the Americans. The latter understood the cause of the proceedings better than the former. All opposition has now ended. The American force is now distributed as follows: Two battalions, consisting of 274 men and 40 guns, are at Colon, and a marine guard of fifty men. On Sunday night the guard there discovered a man applying dynamite to the house of a canal officer. At Matachin Capt. Huntington with 150 men and a battery of three guns has suppressed the rebellion, and yielded to the peace commission. The rebellion was an invasion of our sovereign rights by another, and is not a national effort to enforce authority. Troops are reported to be embarking at Buena Ventura for this purpose. The force and the rebellion are believed to be only a by-product of foreign intervention. The canal work is hindered, business is being destroyed and the inhabitants are in a constant state of alarm. Many families are leaving the city.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—Beat Admiral Jonet, telegraphing the Secretary of the Navy that the Colombian General Villa, informs him that he will come to the Isthmus in a few days and re-establish constitutional authority there.

Situation at Panama.

PANAMA, via GALVESTON, April 21.—The situation last night and to-day is critical. Hand bills have been issued inciting the natives against foreigners. Gen. Aispén is quoted as saying he would not fight in the city. The Cathedral towers are being looted, and a report is current that a dynamite had been placed on the Cathedral, the soldiers' quarters, to be fired in case of defeat. Residents of Panama are more alarmed at the coming of troops than those now here. Well known residents of the city are being charged with having set fire to the store on fire, firing in the streets here frequently at night.

Kicking Against the President.

PIMMER, Dak., April 21.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the settlers on the Winnebago and Crow Creek reservations was held last night. An organization was perfected with power to organize associations throughout the reservation and raise funds to bring the matter into the consideration of the President. A great number of the settlers are determined to resist to the very last. The sympathy of the people is for the settlers, and aid is tendered them to go out for food and clothing. Hundreds of them are starving in the face, and they still have hopes that they will not be driven from their homes, and that the Government will make provision whereby the rights of the Indians as well as the settlers will be protected.

Forest Fires.

WATERFORD, N. J., April 21.—Forest fires are raging in Camden, Atlantic and Gloucester counties, and the inhabitants are out fighting the flames. Hundreds of acres have already been burned over, destroying valuable young timber and cedar groves. Several cranberry marshes have been burned over and considerable quantities of coke and coal wood have been consumed.

Charged With Arson.

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 21.—Wm. E. Hartman, one of the leading business men of Lonsdale, Md., is under arrest on a charge of arson, after having been indicted by the Grand Jury. He is charged with having set fire to his store on March 22, which resulted in the burning of six buildings and a loss of \$40,000. Hartman's loss estimated at \$6,000. The insurance was \$5,000.

## THE GREAT KICK.

Against the Amalgamated Association—The Cause Thereof.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 21.—When the news was sent forth of the disaffection among the Wheeling rail-cutting members of the Amalgamated Association and the subsequent withdrawal of the rollers and heaters of the same section, the most sanguine friends of the organization in the Pittsburgh district were made decidedly uneasy in regard to the result.

The Feeling of War Increases—The Answer of Sir Peter Lumsden in Regard to the Afghan Affair—The Amount of Credit Asked For—Foreign News.

LONDON, April 21.—The cabinet session has just adjourned, and it is rumored that it has decided to renew its protests against the action of General Komaroff in the Penjdeh affair, which was allowed to lapse on foot for some time past, did not leak out until this morning. The movement in its present condition, according to good authority, means nothing less than a complete withdrawal of the Amalgamated Association in this, the place of its birth, the field of its greatest victories and the center of its operations. This morning a man who has worked in various mills in the city, the last being the one at the Penjdeh, although out of that line, evidently understands the "wheels within wheels" better than even the officials of the association, gave the following new move among the mill workers: "For some time past there has been considerable disaffection among the finishers in the Pittsburgh mills. In fact the trouble began in Wheeling is fast spreading to this city and there is talk of secession. Within the next week we will see the sheet rollers and heaters employed in this district have held several meetings on the quiet and they are forming an association of their own. This association when everything is ready will at once leave the Amalgamated Association and attend to their own business when the first of June comes around."

The Government has asked for a credit of \$55,000,000 for the army and navy account.

The Moscow Gazette suggests that Russia withdraw from her assent to that part of the treaty of Paris which relates to the Russian Navy at Cronstadt, has been appointed Commander of the Cronstadt garrison.

The Capitan cable is broken. Transatlantic telegrams are for the present being sent by way of Persia.

WHAT LUMSDEN SAYS.

Sir Peter Lumsden's answer to the Government inquiries sent to him on the 10th inst. concerning the correctness of Gen. Komaroff's account of the Penjdeh incident, arrived at the Foreign Office to-day. It has been deciphered and a copy of the translation has been sent to each member of the Cabinet. It is understood that the contents of this dispatch do not materially differ from the statements previously sent by Sir Peter Lumsden about the Penjdeh incident, and the cause leading to it.

The New Vennys says that France has joined with the other powers in insisting that the Porte shall close the Bosphorus in the event of war between Russia and England.

The Budget.

LONDON, April 21.—Of the credit of \$22,500,000, for what Mr. Gladstone termed special preparations outside of the Sudan, \$20,000,000 will be devoted to the army and \$2,500,000 will provide for India's wants and enable the government to materialize a complete army corps with troops raised from the Indian army and provide torpedoes and guns for the navy. Sir Stafford Northcote in the House of Commons, said he regretted the postponement of the debate on the budget but felt that it was a short time before the House of Commons would vote for the credit of \$22,500,000 asked without a fuller statement from the government regarding its policy in the Sudan.

Russian Papers' Opinions.

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The St. Petersburg Gazette says the occupation of Penjdeh was a good answer to the inquiry made by England of the Indian Government.

The New Vennys says that exchange has again fallen and that the war cloud is advancing.

The Real Points.

LONDON, April 21.—The Vienna Political Correspondence states that the real points of the difficulty between England and Russia are the bridges at Pol-i-Khiat and Ak-Tapa, which command Herat, and which Russia insists upon retaining.

The British Market.

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Mereley's Honor.

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## HE GOES ONE BETTER.

TAKES A WALK ON THE STREET.

General Grant Strolls on the Sidewalk Without Assistance—He is Getting Along Very Well, Thank You—The Alleged Great Mexican Cure.

New York, April 21.—At 7 this morning the curtains were opened in General Grant's residence. At 8:20 A. M. Dr. Douglas left the house. He stated that the General slept through the night without disturbing him even once; that he was much improved after a drive yesterday, and that he would go out to-day. As far as can be gleaned from the increased amount of exercise taken by the General, the Doctor thinks he is gaining in bodily strength. The swelling at the base of the tongue, however, still continues, with a little subsiding.

The Sun editorially declares that Gen. Grant's hemorrhage was caused by a sore which has now disappeared; that he has not had cancer; that the doctors now admit it, and that Shady and Douglas have got a good deal of free advertising and are sharp fellows.

At 10 this afternoon the General went out on an overcoat, high hat and neck scarf left his house and walked down the steps. Behind him came Col. Grant, who walked beside him but not touching him. The General walked to the corner of Sixty-sixth street and Madison avenue, there turned and paced back. He used a cane and walked slightly limping, but there was nothing of tottering feebleness, and as he was congratulated during the little walk, he responded with "thank you," in a voice that was clear and firm. The Colonel slightly assisted him in mounting the steps on his return.

"AVELOSK."

A South American Remedy Believed to be Responsible for Grant's Improvement.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—An interesting story is told here by an old friend of General Grant in regard to the late treatment of his case, dating about the time of his recent improvement. Over a month ago Capt. J. H. Dibble, well known among Western steamboatmen as in command of boats in General Grant's expeditions on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, attempted, through his acquaintance in the family, to induce them to use a Brazilian vegetable cure for cancerous affections, which he had recently used on his own case with success. The knowledge of the plant came to the State Department last October from U. S. Consul Henry Atherton, at Pernambuco.

In January, further information was received from Atherton after the State Department ordered Mr. Atherton to send some of the preparation here. In the meantime Captain Dibble, having read the October report, sent to Brazil on his own account, and procured several bottles, and with one in a very short time the General effected a cure on his own face. He became very anxious to have the medicine tried for General Grant, but the physicians would not allow it. The little stock of the preparation was exhausted.

Colonel Casey, General Grant's brother-in-law, then became interested in the matter. Captain Dibble represented the need of a supply to Assistant Secretary Porter, who is a warm friend of General Grant, and who had been present at the General's dispatch to Consul Atherton, during which he had not already sent a supply of the cure to immediately dispatch it, chartering a vessel for the purpose if necessary in order to gain time. He replied that he would send a supply of the cure to New York on the 15th of April. In the meantime a small quantity came from another source to the department, and a relative of General Grant took it to the State Department.

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